## AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

**Amend the specification by adding before the first line the sentence:**

This application is a national stage patent application of PCT/JP2003/014568 filed on November 13, 2003, claiming priority of Japanese patent application No. 2002-344929 filed on November 28, 2002.

**Please replace the first full paragraph on page 5, beginning at line 11, with the following amended paragraph:**

A co-catalyst is not particularly limited as long as it exhibits high activity, and alkylaluminoxane such as methylaluminoxane or the like is generally used. Other examples of the co-catalyst include boron compounds such as perfluorotriphenylborane and perfluorotetraphenylborate; superhighly reactive alkylaluminoxane (International Symposium on Future Technology for Polyolefin and Olefin Polymerization Catalysis at Tokyo Institute of Technology, 2001/3/21-24, OP-54); clay minerals (US 5,308,811); and magnesium chloride (Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication ~~No. 6-1724~~ No. 6-172434).

**Please replace the second full paragraph on page 7, beginning at line 8, with the following amended paragraph:**

Although the amount of the olefin monomer used is not limited, the molar ratio of monomer/active species (the catalyst or the co-catalyst which is smaller in amount) is preferably 10 to ~~109~~$10^9$, more preferably 100 to ~~107~~ $10^7$, and most preferably 1000 to ~~105~~ $10^5$. When the molar ratio is excessively low, only a polymer with a low degree of polymerization can be obtained, while when the molar ratio is excessively high, the polymer yield based on the monomer tends to decrease.

**Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 7 and 8 with the following amended paragraph:**

The olefin monomer is not particularly limited, but propylene can be mainly used and also can be used alone. However, another monomer copolymerizable with propylene can be combined. Examples of the monomer copolymerizable with propylene include, without limitation to, olefins having 2 to 20 carbon atoms, such as ethylene, 1-butene, 1-hexene, 1-octene, 1-decene, 1-hexadecene, 1-eicosene, 4-methyl-1-pentene, 3-methyl-l-butene, vinylcyclohexane, cyclopentene, cyclohexene, cyclooctene, 5-phenyl-2-norbornene, and norbornene; dienes such as 1,3-butadiene, isoprene, 1,5-cyclooctadiene, norbornadiene, 5-vinyl-2-norbornene, ~~5-phenyl-2-norbornene,~~ dimethanooctahydronaphthalene, ethylidene norbornene, dicyclopentadiene, and 1,4-hexadiene. The amount of the monomer copolymerizable with propylene is not particularly limited, but the amount is preferably 50% by weight or less and more preferably 25% by weight or less from the viewpoint that in formula (1), R is preferably Me. In particular, by using a polyolefin macromonomer copolymerized with ethylene or unconjugated diene, the resultant graft and/or block copolymer has increased radical crosslinking and radical reactivity, and a product of radical crosslinking with a peroxide or the like and a product of modification with a polar vinyl monomer (maleic anhydride, glycidyl methacrylate, methyl methacrylate, butyl methacrylate, or the like) can be easily produced. The thus-modified product is imparted with a property such as reactivity, adhesiveness, paintability, or the like.